

BRITISH BEATEN AT  
YPRES, SAY GERMANS

Effort to Regain Positions  
Reported Checked "With  
Sanguinary Losses."

## FIGHTING HEAVY IN WEST

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—While no important gains are announced by either side in the official statement of the progress of the fighting in the region of Ypres, show that fighting of considerable violence is still in progress in these stubbornly contested districts.

The German official statement announces that a British attempt to recapture the positions lost south of Ypres was repulsed with sanguinary losses. The French report to-night tells of the explosion of a mine northwest of Cote 110 in the region north of Arras, causing severe damage to a German trench, and of another mine between the trench lines which provoked a German attack, resulting in a repulse for the Germans.

Attention was directed again to-day to upper Alsace by a German attack north of Lorette, which was repulsed.

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British Cannibals, by Germans.

The correspondents at British headquarters report that when the Germans attacked the international trench two British soldiers were killed in an underground gallery leading toward the enemy emerged into the trench expecting to join their comrades but found the trench swarming with Germans. Knowing their fate, they engaged both trench unrecogized in the darkness and managed to push through the throng and escaped to their own lines.

They reported that the German soldiers were concentrated in the trench on the packed trench and undoubtedly inflicted great losses. The correspondents also reported that the German soldiers were concentrated in the trench on the packed trench and undoubtedly inflicted great losses. The correspondents also reported that the German soldiers were concentrated in the trench on the packed trench and undoubtedly inflicted great losses.

In a counter attack by which the British captured a section of the trench an enormous quantity of bombs was used. He instances the case of three men throwing 2,500. It happens that the British soldiers in this salient have been particularly proficient in grenade throwing and is getting an unlimited supply. He adds:

"Although the front line is still broken the British are occupying it because it is torn to pieces by mine explosions and shell fire. The result has been the creation of a new 'No Man's Land' the British and German positions lying on opposite sides of a low ridge.

German Official Report.

The Berlin statement regarding activity in the west was as follows:

The English again attempted to recapture the positions lost south of Ypres, but were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

To the northwest of Lens and to the northeast of Arras, the fighting was successful mining operations.

A small German detachment repulsed a nocturnal expedition against the positions of the British in the region of Ypres, north of Arras, with a few prisoners and one machine gun.

Directly south of the Somme an attack by British troops broke down under our fire.

On the remainder of the front there were more or less lively artillery duels, but no incidents of any special importance.

Enemy aerial attacks in Flanders were immediately returned by our aviators with the aerial bombardment of the enemy.

The official communiqué issued by the French War Office to-night follows:

In Arras, northwest of Cote 140, we exploded a mine under a German trench, which suffered great damage. A German trench in the south of Arras, between two trenches, produced a vast crater, of which we occupied the southern edge. A German attempt to recapture it was stopped short by our fire.

Avert German Attack.

In the region to the south of Ypres our artillery in concert with the British artillery, produced a curtain of fire which averted an enemy attack then in preparation.

To the north of the Aisne, in the region of La Chaux, we directed against a salient of the enemy's line a destructive fire which gave good results.

In upper Alsace, after a thorough artillery preparation, the enemy directed a nocturnal expedition against the positions of the British in the region of Ypres, north of Arras, with a few prisoners and one machine gun.

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NEW YORK TO BECOME  
WORLD'S MONEY MART

Vienna Banker Sure London Is Doomed as Financial  
Centre—Says Dual Monarchy's Position Is Strong,  
and That Trade With U. S. Will Grow.

By DR. BELA SEKKELY.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—"The English blockade, shutting us off from the markets of the world, was a heavy blow at the dual monarchy. The fact that our enemies continued using the inexhaustible resources of the world while these were withheld from us caused us great anxiety, and we could not help being alarmed regarding the final outcome of the war." Philip Brock, president of the Vienna Imperial and Royal Privileged Verkehrsbank, said this to me. Then he continued:

"But like so many other things which have taken a different turn from the one expected, the English blockade of the Central Powers has turned out to be a blessing in disguise. Compelled by necessity to do without the financial assistance of the neutral Powers, Austria-Hungary has come to learn how to conduct the war with her own economic and financial resources."

"Even prior to the war we had not been in favor with the great money powers of the world, and we had to depend almost solely upon our own strength and upon the resources of our own economic life in order to build up the economic and political structure of the dual monarchy. This previous experience prepared Austria-Hungary for the present emergency and enables her in the thick of her present life and death struggle to equal the best of the great Powers, while our relations with the United States have been those of a solvent purchaser of its exports."

"The public revenue of the dual monarchy has increased from \$500,000,000 a year in 1900 to \$1,162,000,000 in 1915, the increase being more than \$600,000,000."

In view of the wonderful progress which the consolidation of our economic life has made during the last fifteen years it is safe to predict that public revenue will increase rather than decrease. Even should the worst come to the worst and Austria-Hungary be obliged to pay the war expenses out of her own resources, the annual growth of the public revenues would enable her to pay the interest on the war loans. The per capita contribution to the public revenue in Austria-Hungary, including the government owned railroads, postal and telegraph service, amounts to about \$20. An average increase of \$4 per capita would net a yearly sum of about \$200,000,000, which would suffice to pay a per cent interest on \$4,000,000,000.

"Our enemies are in an entirely different position. They had to withdraw enormous sums from Germany in order to make payments in foreign currencies for war material. This caused a great outflow of gold, or to speak in plain terms, the German Empire had to submit the body of its economic life to a severe financial bleeding. In addition to this they had to contract huge loans abroad. In the end, the German Empire found itself in a position where it was obliged to pay for war material remains at home. It quickens the economic life, makes borrowing money easier, and enables the people to increase their savings. In short, it proves a boon to the country and strengthens its financial position."

"The policy which is making the dual monarchy necessary for the prosecution of the war is proof conclusive of this statement. Our three war loans have resulted in subscriptions amounting to \$2,500,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that the money with which the subscriptions were paid for has been drawn to a large extent from banks outside of Austria-Hungary."

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AVOID ARMED SHIPS,  
SWEDEN'S WARNING

Sounds U. S. on Move—Lansing Says He Will Stand by  
International Law.

FAVORS DISARMAMENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In view of the German-Austrian plan to attack armed enemy liners without warning, the Government of Sweden has issued instructions to its foreign representatives to advise Swedish citizens of the danger they will incur in traveling on such vessels.

The Swedish Minister to the United States, Mr. Ekengren, notified Secretary Lansing today of this action by Sweden. The Swedish Minister later made public the following instructions which he had received from his Government:

"The Governments of the Central Powers have declared that after February 29 armed merchant vessels belonging to the enemy countries will be torpedoed without warning. You and the Consuls are to warn Swedish subjects known to be traveling on such vessels over the Atlantic and the Mediterranean on such ships."

Before issuing the instructions the Swedish Government had caused its Minister at Washington to sound the alarm against the attitude toward the content of Germany's Entente Powers, while our relations with the United States have been those of a solvent purchaser of its exports."

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WILSON'S BOAT POLICY  
STEP BY STEP, SAYS LODGE

Continued from First Page.

whether by her acts or by the character of her armament and the numbers of her crew she was entitled to be treated as a merchantman, or whether she had taken herself out of those rules and had come within the class of the ship of war or the privateer.

Armed in Self-Defense.

"It was universally agreed by all authorities that the armament of the merchantman could be used only in self-defense, although that self-defense might extend to capturing a vessel which attacked. If an armed merchantman took the offensive she at once passed out of the category of merchantman, and not being any commission or letters of marque like a privateer, would have been treated not merely as a ship of war but would have been within range of the definition of piracy."

"The first qualification therefore was that the armament of the merchantman could be used only for defense. The next qualification was the character of the vessel, that had to be determined in each case. It was a question of fact. No exact line as to the amount of armament had ever been drawn."

The Senator read from modern maritime codes to show that the "broad principles established in past centuries as to the right of a merchantman to be armed in self-defense" were still valid, and that there had been no change in modern times with the new conditions of modern commerce and warfare.

"It came to the most important question which immediately arose, namely, the right of a neutral to ship cargo or take passage on the merchantman of a belligerent in time of war. The rule that a merchantman could be used for self-defense, the authorities all holding that the arming does not alter the character of the vessel," he added.

Justice Marshall in the case of the *Neptune*, later confirmed by the Supreme Court in the case of the *Atlanta*.

Neutral Rights Plain.

"In these decisions," he continued, "it may be justly said, I think, that the court did not lay sufficient emphasis on the difference between a commandeered vessel and an armed merchantman, but there can be no question as to the breadth and strength of the decisions as to the right of the neutral to place goods or take passage upon an armed merchantman. The rule that a merchantman could be used for self-defense, the authorities all holding that the arming does not alter the character of the vessel," he added.

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Egyptian  
DAITIIES

"The Utmost in Cigarettes"  
Plain end or Cork tip

People of culture, refinement and  
education invariably prefer  
Daities to any other cigarette.

25¢

NICARAGUA TREATY U. S. TO GIVE RUSSIA  
RATIFIED, 55 TO 18 \$225,000 HOSPITAL

Five Democrats Vote No on  
Plan That Gives U. S.  
Second Canal Route.

\$3,000,000 FOR PRIVILEGE SUMS OF ANY SIZE ASKED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—By a vote of 55 to 18 the Senate to-day ratified the treaty with Nicaragua under which the United States acquires a strip of property in Nicaragua known as the canal route, and the right to establish a naval base on the Gulf of Fonseca. For this concession the United States agrees to pay Nicaragua the sum of \$3,000,000. Fifteen Republican Senators voted to ratify this treaty and five Democratic Senators voted against ratification.

The grants to the United States under the terms of the treaty comprise "the executive proprietary rights necessary and convenient for the construction, operation and maintenance of an inter-oceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route, the lease for ninety-nine years of Great and Little San Juan de los Rios, the right to establish a naval base on the Gulf of Fonseca." The treaty also gives an option of renewal for a further term of ninety-nine years.

The consideration from the United States is the payment of \$3,000,000 in United States gold coin to be applied by Nicaragua upon its indebtedness. This was the provision of the text of the treaty, but the resolution of ratification carries the following amendment as to how the money is to be used, in addition to the reduction of the public debt:

"Or other public purposes for the advancement of the Republic of Nicaragua in a manner to be determined by the two high contracting parties." All disbursements by the Minister of Finance of Nicaragua are subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

The treaty originally was submitted to the Senate by Secretary of State Bryan. The resolution of ratification carried a proviso that the ratification should be subject to the approval of the Senate by a two-thirds vote.

"It is believed that the best way to do this is to present to the Senate a special committee which will supervise all expenditures in the United States and of money of the committee is able to accompany the hospital to Russia a satisfactory American representative or agency will be appointed in Russia to administer the hospital. In addition to this it should be said that Surgeon Edward H. Egbert and Philip Newton, who were in charge of the former American Red Cross units in Russia and who have been in charge of the Russian army on account of their efficient services, have consented to act as heads of this project."

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